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Arthur R. Patterson
Formerly U. S. Govt. Civil Service Secretary Examiner

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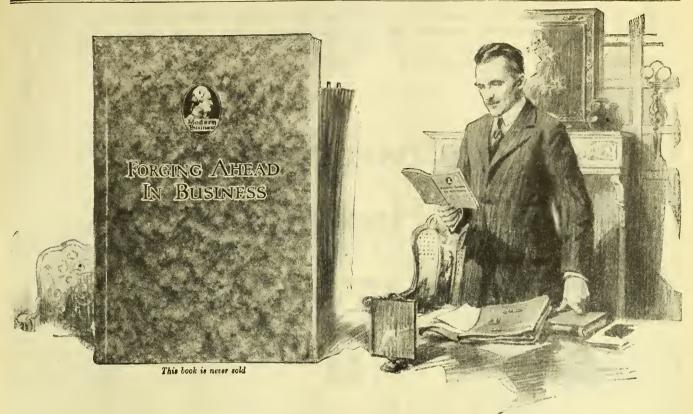
Arthur R. Patterson, Principal Patterson Civil Service School Dept. P. 631, Wisner Bldg. Rochester, N. Y. Patterson Civil Service School Dept. P.631 Wisner Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

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Address

City......State.....



This book may not be intended for you

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HERE is a slim little volume of only 120 pages. It is not the work of a famous writer. It is not illustrated by a celebrated artist. It is not even bound in leather; its covers are of paper.

Yet few books published in the English language have had a wider reading. And those who have turned its pages would not part with what it has disclosed to them for many, many times its simple value.

In itself it is only a key—but it is the key that has unlocked the door of the future for many thousands of business men. Alone it cannot add one penny to your income nor advance your business progress a single step. But it is a guide-post that points the way for you to follow—if you will as others have.

That depends upon you. All the help that others can give you will be of little use unless you are strong enough to make a first effort and earnest enough to sustain that effort.

This page is a test of your

initiative. It will partly determine whether this book is intended for you.

If the very title of the book—
"Forging Ahead in Business"—
stirs no response, then turn the
page and think no more about it.

But if the phrase "Forging Ahead in Business" does awaken a response, then think of this: plenty of men have the power to start a thing, but few possess the courage and the stamina to carry thru their undertakings.

So the question for you to answer is: "If I send for this book, if I find out more about the Alexander Hamilton Institute Course and Service, if I am convinced in my own mind that it offers what I have lacked—then is my resolution strong enough to help me to do what other men are doing?"

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But if you are frankly seeking to make yourself a better, more successful man tomorrow than you were yesterday, then start this coupon on its way at once

coupon on its way at once.

Ask yourself this: "Why should any one pay me more next year than this year? Just for living? Just for avoiding costly blunders? Now that I am devoting most of my waking hours to business, what am I doing to become more expert at business?" The answers to those questions will tell you whether to turn the page or mail the coupon.

Alexander Hamilton Institute

331 Astor Place, New York City

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Business Address			
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Business Position			

The two big facts about Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes



The man who buys Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes knows he's getting complete satisfaction



The man who sells them knows he's giving it—that's all that either of them wants

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The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

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PAGE 5



Headlines such as these may help make a newspaper interesting—but they don't help the veteran

Extra!! "War Hero Loots Bank!"

In the Headlines He May Be Lawless but a Prison Head Finds the Veteran Is Really the Reverse

By Frederick C. Painton

Ror the last three years the impression has been gradually drubbed into the public that the ex-service man is responsible, in a large measure, for the alleged increase in crimes of violence and other crimes which have been committed since the Armistice. Theorists have reasoned that when the Government put a gun in the hands of its young men, taught them to use it, placed them amidst scenes of carnage and of sudden and wholesale death, many of the veterans shed their skin of civilization and lost their respect for life and property. So, the pamphleteers argued, it was not unreasonable to expect that many of the men became gunmen when discharged from the service.

The newspapers lent a semblance of truth to this theory by their constant repetition of the terms "cx-service man" and "veteran" when reporting the arrest of some criminal who had or claimed to have a discharge.

Consider a story published on the front page of a big Eastern newspaper on December 22d, under the following headlines, which are typical of a thousand others: "War Veterans Rob Almoner of Aid Society." That this positive statement was qualified in the body of the story by explaining "three men believed to be ex-soldiers" would not prevent readers from believing that ex-soldiers committed the act even if later developments proved the men had never worn a uniform. Protestations of innocence by the great body of veterans would make about as much of an impression on the public mind as a BB shot on a twelve-inch belt of armor.

Hence, when robberies and murders increased as work and business shrank, it is hardly to be wondered at that the average citizen swallowed the explanation of the backsliding veteran without a great deal of questioning

a great deal of questioning.

To this barrage of suspicion can be added the evil effects of the acts of

touring "glory-grabbers," false campaigns for non-existent disabled veterans' organizations and many other pocket-pilfering methods of crooks who never saw an army camp unless it was on a postcard. These impressions grew like a rolling snowball, and it may be to the distrust engendered by them that Hanford MacNider, National Commander of The American Legion, referred when he said recently: "The American people like us, but—"

This constant blaming of crimes on veterans aroused the interest of Dr. Frank L. Christian, superintendent of the New York State Reformatories at Elmira and Napanoch. As a noted criminologist who had made a life study of the criminal element, he was inclined to be skeptical. So he started a three-year investigation of men committed to his institutions, the results of which are now presented for the first time. As a captain in the Medical Corps during the war, Dr. Christian could and

did observe the average soldiers coming under his notice; as a superintendent of penal institutions, he has compared and analyzed the ex-service men and others and has reduced this study to statistics which now constitute the evidence for the defense.

The reformatories of which he has charge house, of course, but a small proportion of the criminals of the country, but drawing as they do delinquents from New York City which is a magnet for crooks from everywhere in the United States, the inmate population may be taken as a typical cross-section of what could be found anywhere in the country. More important still, Dr. Christian, apparently is the only man possessed of such statistics and the only man who has made such an investigation; so until other equally reliable data are obtained his evidence must be accorded the respect and attention it deserves.

When I interviewed the superintendent at Elmira, he gladly agreed to explain what he has found, eager to clear the veteran of the World War from what he believes to be an unjust accusation.

"My investigations," commenced Dr. Christian, "cover the period from the Armistice until June 30, 1921. Between Armistice until June 30, 1921. Between these dates 1,900 men were received at this institution. Of this group, 318 saw service during the World War; 220 were in the Army, 86 in the Navy and two in the Marines. Ten had served in the armies of our Allies."

These facts alone go far towards proving the case of the defense. These 318 veterans—all between the ages of 16 and 30 years—represent one-sixth of the 1,900 received; in other words one man in every six was a former service man.

Let us compare this fraction in terms of the population as a whole. According to the most recent figures, 5,019,874

men were under arms during the period of hostilities. The 1920 census reports the number of males between the ages of 16 and 44 years as 26,229,342. This latter figure represents the number of men available for the military estabmen available for the military establishment had it been necessary to call them. By a simple operation in arithmetic, we find that one man out of every five available was called to the colors. We are nothing more than logical in deducing from this, that if one-fifth of the population were soldiers and one-sixth of the inmates soldiers, the ex-service man's presence in a reformatory is nothing unusual; he is neither worse nor better than the population as a whole.

I said as much to Dr. Christian. He

agreed and added:
"Maybe lots of people don't know it,
but the average soldier was a pretty good sort; military offenses committed during wartime were fewer than ex-pected. Preparations were made in the army prisons for 50,000 soldiers. "They received 5,000!"

"One-third of these 5,000 convictions

"One-third of these 5,000 convictions were for strictly military offenses. This shows that comparatively few criminal acts were committed by the military man."

"How about the pre-war records of these 318 men?" I asked.

"That is a very important question," he replied, "and it has an equally important answer. More than half of these 318 delinquent ex-soldiers had been arrested and convicted at least once before they entered the service. once before they entered the service. They were criminals before they joined the Army. Hence their army training was not responsible for their criminal acts."

"Are you getting as many soldiers as before among your new arrivals—that is, those received since June 30th of last year?" I asked next.

He believed not, but opinions don't

go with Dr. Christian; he wants facts. So together we thumbed over the huge record books, together we compared notes, together we arrived at the same

The number of World War veterans received had dropped to seven percent; only one man out of every fourteen received had served during the war!

"I noted a slight falling off some time ago," he explained. "It may be

temporary, I can't say. But my opinion is that the percentage won't go much higher. These 318 were picked up while the discharged men were sifting about, looking for their niches. We will get some, of course, but not as many

as one-sixth.

"That is rather peculiar too, when you stop to consider that due to unemployment and a cold winter our population has grown steadily and will continue to grow. It reached its low level mark during the war."

There is neither time nor space to bring in the twenty-odd charges for which these 318 men were convicted, but to show the lack of gunmen, none was convicted for shooting anyone and only 43 of the 318 were convicted of robbery and carrying concealed

weapons.
"As a matter of fact," continued Dr. Christian, "these men specialized in no crimes, and you can note that but few sex crimes are registered against them. Lack of work was not the motivating force behind their criminal tendencies, because 224 of them were working at jobs when arrested."
"The Binet test given the ex-soldier

delinquents is, I think, a most important factor in proving your case." The doctor went through some papers on his desk and abstracted a chart.

"It has long been established that mental defect and crime, psychiatry and criminology are closely related. So we

(Continued on page 18)

The Last Journey of Sam Soo Hoo

By J. W. Rixey Smith

LOSE by Jia gi Chuen, Canton, China, just outside South Gate Tai San Shen, a slender Chinese matron is to-day awaiting the return of the body of an American soldier from the French battlefield where he fell. To her it was very strange when he went away, 15,000 miles to fight for America, just because he had been born in San Francisco. And doubtless it has all been strange to her ever since—the letters from France, the notices of his being wounded in action, the report of his death, the request for disposition of his body, and now the cablegram from the great American Government announcing that the remains of Private Sam Soo Hoo, her husband, are on their long journey from Brest to Hong Kong.

The story of Sam Soo Hoo is one of those outstanding pieces of American-ism in the World War that glitters like a jewel. Of Chinese parentage on both sides, but born and educated in San Francisco, Sam, when he became a young man, went to China and married, thinking always some day to return to America. There came first, however, one April day to his peaceful home at

Jia gi Chuen the news that America had entered the great war against Germany. "I must go," he told his perplexed little bride, "I am an American "I have a the moract." citizen." He reported to the nearest American consulate for transportation to San Francisco and was soon on his way across the Pacific to where an aroused America was mobilizing her man power to hurl it against the Kaiser. Sam enlisted and got over early in one of those nondescript casual bunches whose names and numbers are rarely if ever remembered. Finally into the infantry of the 42d Division he went and east of Fere-en-Tardenois in the Ourcq Valley he was killed.

Time passed and a white cross stood over all that was mortal of Sam Soo Hoo. The Red Cross man came with his camera and took a picture of the grave, sending it on to the little Chinese widow of Jia gi Chuen, who, getting it, wondered what the white cross was and those strange marks upon it. Then arose the question of the final disposition of America's overseas dead, of bringing some home and leaving others in France. The relatives of Sam Soo Hoo

asked that his body be sent to his widow and old home in China. Their request was promptly granted and the Graves Registration Service wrote to Sam's father for shipping directions. And here, translated, is the way this fine old Chinese immigrant, unable himself ever to become a citizen of America, designated the body of his son for ship-

ment to China:
"This is an American soldier. helped his country and died in the field while fighting. Now the American Government has instructed that his body be sent back to his home. There is an American Consul nearly everywhere. and the American Government always gives protection. Everyone welcomes this blessing.

"This soldier leaves three children, Iutso, Sze Too-sun and Cheng-chang-sen, and his home is at Jia gi Chuen, outside South Gate Tai San Shen, Shin

Ling, Canton, China."

And so the body of Sam Soo Hoo, draped in the flag of the country for which he died, is now on its way over land and sea to be gathered to the dust of his fathers.

Running the Reel Backward

A Photograph Will Not Lie—Wherefore Uncle Sam Has Some Veracious Proofs of Who Won the War

By Homer Crov

THE day war was over motion picture directors stopped putting it in their pictures. They said that the people didn't want any more war, and that fetish held. A soldier could be shown telling his sweetheart good-by,

but the moment he left her innocent side—snip! the picture was cut. That was as far into war as they would go. And then "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" came along and the most successful scenes in it showed the old honest hand-to-hand knockdown and drag-out. The picture directors staggered; they couldn't believe it. Then they found that the people would stand for the real thing after all. And now new films are being made in which the genuine article will be displayed. In fact, the country is soon to see a number of films with war scenes in them, and in this respect it is interesting to know just how

During the Civil War one man—Brady—made all the pictures that were taken, as photography was then a new process. If he was not at the battle, why the battle simply wasn't photographed! But when we entered the big war, plans were made for unlimited motion pictures to be taken. In fact, the very first ship that went over carrying General Pershing and a few of his staff also carried a motion picture photographer. From that time on until the last of the returning soldiers were

landed, motion pictures were taken of every important event.

When our army was at the height of its opera-tions it had fifty photog-raphers. The English army never had more than twelve; and the French had eight. For every photographer in the field we had three men in the laboratory ready to rush the negatives through. In our picture work, both "still" and motion, the American Army in France alone, when it was at its busiest, had a staff of 472

One of the disappointing things about war pic-tures is that even the best of them can show only a small part of the danger that is being faced since so much of the hard fighting is done at night, or just at dawn. When the light is not "up" pictures cannot be taken. It was the ambition of the A. E. F. motion picture photographers to show hand-to-hand fighting, but during the whole war there was never a motion picture made of earnest hand-



Above-"Captain Cooper's Captives" in four out of seven reels. He got them, along with some film, while out photographing. Center—Good A. E. F. flood stuff. Below—"Lookee pleasant, please." Chinese labor troops see their first movie camera

to-hand conflict. Some pictures purporting to be this were shown on the screen, but they were posed. It was for this reason that the most dramatic motion pictures were made by Italian photographers. The Italian army would

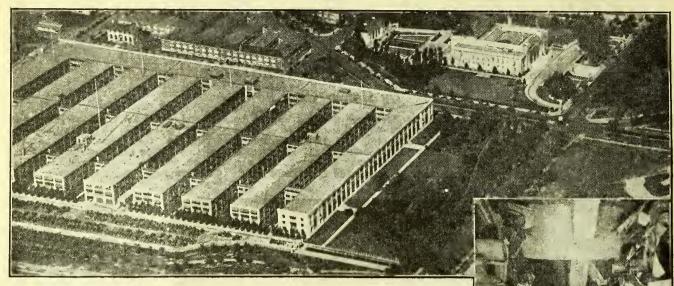
pose pictures for the photographers, but this was never allowed by the American generals. Some-times small and insignificant pictures were posed by our men, but never a large operation. For this reason, for pure thrills and picturesqueness the Italian war films surpassed those of any of the Allied forces.

Only a small part of the films made got back to the American public. Every foot of film that left France was censored. In fact, there was a motion picture censor who gave up all his time to reviewing motion pictures. His word let a motion picture come over or kept it back, as he thought best. Only

fifteen percent of the films made reached the public by way of the Committee on Public Information. Much of the film made was for tactical purposes or historical tactical purposes or historical reference. One of the rules that was very closely lived up to during the war was that no scenes of horror showing the bodies of American soldiers could be exhibited. The bodies of the enemy could appear but not those of our own soldiers. Pictures those of our own soldiers. Pictures taken in one part of the line were shown to the officers in another; or

> some new pieces of artillery in action, were taken to be shown among the English or French. This represented much of the film that was taken. addition to this were the pictures merely of historical interest, meant to be shown at West Point and of no interest to the gen-

> eral public.
>
> Motion picture work in France was done by units. Instead of sending out one man to pick up what he could, it was early found that the best method of operation was by units. A model unit consisted of a car and three men—a lieutenant who is the motion picture photographer, a sergeant who is the "still" man and a driver. The still pictures will be for the newspapers and magazines; the motion (Continued on page 16)



Official U. S. Navy.

These factory-type buildings of the Navy and the War Departments are rated "fire-proof," but they look flimsy from the ground and matchbox-like from the air

"Cherished" Records of the War

They Are on File at Washington—But No Wonder the Legion Worries Over Their Safety

By Charles Phelps Cushing

HEN hobnailed shoes were wearing the drill fields of eantonments bare and dusty— When backs ached from scrubbing

decks to the spotless white of Dutch kitchen floors-

When steel helmets began to get dented, and lookouts in misty crow's nests were straining their eyes for peri-

When thousands of eots began to fill in the hospitals, and row on row of wooden crosses marched across the sod-

Remember what the papers and the kemember what the papers and the public speakers used to tell us then—that we were "making history"? That the records of those stirring days would be "cherished" by a grateful nation to the end of time, like sacred emblems? Probably they believed it, too. And

so did we.

But here it is now, not yet four years sinee the pages of that history were written down in blood and sweat and tears, and if you look for the official records of it in Washington you will find them scattered around the eapital anywhere and everywhere that they can be stowed away out of the rain; in every type of building from a shed to a furniture warehouse, in temporary structures and semi-temporary and disused barracks, in any kind of eatch-all from a tinder-box shed to a modern

office building.
"Seattered," did you say? They are
so scattered that it would take a week to list all the places, and three weeks more to describe in full the various degrees of safety afforded them from fire, vermin, dust and damp. For our Government, in all these 146 years of its existence, never yet has got around to building any sort of proper repository for its archives. Each head of a de-partment takes what papers fall to his lot, puts them away wherever he has the space, and what happens to them thereafter is a matter more or less in the lap of the gods.

Most of the records of the World War are housed in government buildings, for the present, where they will remain until an overflow of papers forces renting space in a storage warehouse. None of these government buildings are insured. For the safety of all the public structures in Washington, from the magnificent Capitol down to the humblest 'dobe-smeared shed of hasty war-time erection, our Uncle Samuel places his entire dependence upon the vigilance of an army of day and night watchmen.

This may be a subtle compliment to the trust that our unele places in his ex-service men, for most of the guards of this watchmen's army are recruited from the ranks of veterans of our various wars. There may be other elements in the situation that make it needless for the Government to insure its property as big corporations do; perhaps our uncle has eleverly figured it out that he can pay himself for his own fire losses and thus save paying premiums to fire insurance companies. If so, some efficiency expert in the Treas-ury Department will doubtless write in and explain this puzzling matter to us laymen in a forthcoming issue. But it gives one a shoek, in the meanwhile, not understanding the deep philosophy

How the Government keeps its valuable papers in a storage warehouse. records are practically inaccessible for reference or research work

of it, to look out from a high window in the eenter of town at all those public buildings, gleaming in the winter sunshine, and think that not a single one of them is insured against fire.

It is even more disturbing to reflect that nearly all of those grey and white structures house valuable government records, and that among those records are many papers that money could not

replace.

A committee of American Legion men who looked into the matter reported upon the situation to the Kansas City Convention, and a resolution, as you may recall, was passed thereafter urging that, without any further delay, a suitable building be erected where not only the records of the World War but all other valuable government archives should be kept, "safe from any further possibility of fire, vermin or other eauses for their destruction." The peril to the records of the war, the Legion argues, adds only one more page to a (Continued on page 20)

Keeping Step with the Legion

and The American Legion Auxiliary

On the Job for the Job

"To consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

There was no unemployment problem when that phrase was incorporated into the Preamble to the Legion's Constitution. The demand for labor still exceeded the supply. War babies were still being nurtured in the stock market. The "No Help Wanted" signs had been tucked away for seven years. And the service flag still flapped in the breeze of presperity.

of prosperity.

It wouldn't last, people said. It didn't. And the blow fell hardest on the man newly come home from the war. He got a job—in 1919. Perhaps he kept it through 1920. Then, in 1921, the axe fell. And The American Legion, scarcely two years old, found itself faced with one of the most severe unemployment crises in the nation's

It was in the great industrial centers that the blow fell hardest and earliest. The Illinois Legion, for instance, found an unemployment problem on its hands as early as October, 1920, when 1,500 ex-service men applied to it for work. At the peak of the crisis, the Legion estimates, there were 250,000 unemployed in Illinois, of whom 35,000 were

veterans. The Illinois department was fairly swamped with applications for work, and the effectiveness with which it tackled the problem is told in figures that speak well for the perfection of its employment organization and the earnestness behind the effort. When those 1,500 jobless came to it in October, 1920, the Legion was able to place only 60 of them. The following June, when the situation was close to its worst, 689 men were placed out of 2,280 applicants. Figures for the summer of 1921 are even more impressive: July, 1,056 men placed out of 4,240; August, 1,164 placed out of 5,750; September, 1,310 placed out of 7,144. The details of the Chicago program have already been presented in this magazine; it is enough to add that the Legion is still functioning as perhaps the most im-portant factor in the Chicago industrial situation, taking cheer from the knowledge of a job well handled and from the certainty that the skies are already brightening.

That is the sort of thing the Legion has been faced with almost everywhere. The problem has been proportionately acute in smaller places. Aberdeen, South Dakota, for example, found itself besieged last summer by an army of veterans seeking work in the grain belt. Sydney L. Smith Post at once organized an employment bureau, and in

three weeks fed 1,017 men, provided beds for 340, and found jobs for 643. Jersey City, New Jersey, would come somewhere between Chicago and Aberdeen in a population table. Albert L. Quinn Post in the city overlooking the A. E. F. departure point of Hoboken

has 300 members and a clubhouse. Then old General Depression made it a present of an unemployment problem. Here is what W. F. Dean of the post

When a less fortunate buddy drops in, we give him the glad hand, inquire if he's hungry and if so he's given a meal ticket on a nearby restaurant. If he has no place to billet for the night we put him up with all the blankets his heart desires. If he needs clothes, we clothe him, to be All this is in addition to efforts on behalf of the physically disabled. Pretty good for an outfit that didn't ever dream of having an unemployment problem in the purseful days of 1919.

Legion Calendar

Dues

Still heading the list, and rolling in fit to make a record.

Adjusted Compensation

Appoint your best post speakers to present the Legion's case to your local Chamber of Commerce—now. See page 13.

Service Census

You're elected-all the details on the next page.

Anniversaries

Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays next month; Grant's centennial April 27th. And it will be five years April 6th since we went to war.

Unemployment

The silver lining is beginning to show—get some of it into a jobless buddy's pocket.

Community Co-operation

Remember the post's obligation to the community and translate it into action.

sure not with the latest model suit or overcoat, but something warm, clean, pressed and wearable. And then, best of all, we get him a job. Here's a summary of what we've done in the last three

120 men placed in permanent positions. 100 empty stomachs filled.

60 men put up in our dormitory, some for as long as a week.

20 men clothed.

And so the record goes. One more statistical summary out of the scores we could use if room allowed and we're This time let's see what a whole ment did—Minnesota. The figdepartment did-Minnesota. ures cover the entire year 1921:

Veterans given jobs by Legion...14,191 Veterans still unemployed (Jan. 1) 3,056 Meals furnished................ 5,800 Lodgings furnished...... 1,000 Articles of clothing furnished....14,950 Veterans' families cared for..... 590 Medical service provided.....

Some Red Letter Days

WE do not intend to interfere with any post's Lincoln's and Washington's Birthday plans by stopping to discuss them, but there is no harm in repeating the suggestions of the Post Activities Section published here two weeks back:

1. Co-operate with other civic and

patriotic societies.

2. Have a Legion speaker on every school program.

3. Arrange a public mass meeting or anniversary banquet.

4. Hold a patriotic ball on Washing-

ton's Birthday night.

But February isn't the only holiday onth. There's April, for instance, month of America's entry into the war that brought the Legion into being. April holds another anniversary this year which our comrades of the G. A. R. will observe with special ceremoniesthe centennial of the birth of General Ulysses Simpson Grant, which falls on April 27th. Legion posts are already planning programs for Grant Day, in most cases in conjunction with Grand Army posts.

The Story the Cards Tell

Our friend the Circulation Manager is so jazzful these days that he says if it were three years ago he would buy us one. After reciting to ourselves the poem "Backward, Turn Backward, O Time, in thy Flight," we asked him what the cheering was for. It appears that subscription cards to the Weekly are being mailed at such a rate that what everybody in the office thought was a bad January blizzard was only a platoon of letter carriers showering us with cards.

For the cards have been coming in in almost exactly five times as great a bulk as subscribers' names came in last year. This ratio is the first tangible figure of Legion progress in 1922, and it tells a lot. It means that the outfit toed the mark on December 31st primed for the dash of its career, that it got away with the midnight gun and that it is going a strong unpaced race that is beating all known records, amateur and professional, at every yard. It means pep and zest and bing and zoom and plenty of gas in everything the Legion undertakes in the months ahead. It means that 1922 will be the greatest year so far in Legion history.

Quite a lot of future to see in a boxful of three-by-five post cards, someone in the rear of the room remarks. But it's there. It's there because every card means some individual's effort, and 100,000 cards—that's how many there

are just now, and there'll be three times that many at least when this is read—mean 100,000 individual efforts. Multiply that by ten, and get all the individuals pulling at one end of a rope, and whatever luckless thing happens to be at the other end is going to give way.

Of course, there are still a lot of cards to come—several hundred thousand of them. And the Circulation Manager asks us once more to use red ink in announcing that everyone concerned, including the individual subscriber, will fare better if the individual mails his own Weekly card, giving it a severe double-O first to see that his name and address are printed legibly and correctly.

He says he wishes everyone would follow these additional instructions:

Please indicate on the subscription card whether yours is a new or renewal membership, and cross out whichever it is *not*.

Please fill in name, number and location of post.

Please notify the Circulation Manager of any change of address

ager of any change of address.
Extra! The Circulation Manager
has just dashed in to tell us that on

Monday, January 9th, a total of 22,000 cards reached him. On Tuesday, January 2d, he says, there were only 15,000 in his mail, and that was after a double holiday, too. He says he wants 50,000 cards on Monday, February 6th.

cards on Monday, February 6th.
We'll see that he gets ours. That
leaves only 49,999 for you fellows to

attend to,

Only an Idea—That Works

MEMBERSHIP hunches are always in order. Permit us to shove over a little and make room for Commander Carl O. Nordstrom of Earl Ray Post of Tracy, Minnesota:

One day when talking to some of our Legionnaires about getting new members, I told them (just joking) that I would give each member a 'service stripe for every new member he would get to join the post. They took me at my word, so I am going through with the idea. When a Legionnaire brings in a new member, the name of the former appears on the bulletin board in the Legion clubroom and the service

stripe appears opposite his name in red ink. For every additional new member he receives an additional service stripe in red ink. Of course this idea won't encourage all Legionnaires to get new members, but there are enough live wires who always want to be first to make the plan successful—for this gives them a chance to show their fellow members that they can deliver the goods.

Here's hoping Earl Ray Post's idea works so well that they'll have to get a wider bulletin board to make room for all the new-member stripes.

The more new members a post gets, incidentally, the later the post adjutant and post finance officer have to sit up o' nights filling out enlistment papers. We are therefore in hearty sympathy with the Emblem Division's effort to have the whole Legion line up for a uniform system of record keeping which will lighten appreciably the work of post officials. The Emblem Division is prepared to supply special loose-leaf record books which require no special knowledge of bookkeeping or accounting to be put to immediate use by posts.

(Continued on page 20)

Service and Compensation Drive

The Legion's 1922 Plan

This is Field Order Number One in the Legion's spring offensive. It specifies the objectives and outlines the plan of attack, which is just what a field order is supposed to do. The Legion's Service and Compensation Drive was discussed in detail at the conference in Indianapolis last Friday and Saturday of the National Executive Committee and department commanders and adjutants. This issue of the Weekly has gone to press in advance of that meeting, and the plan as outlined

herewith, therefore, is subject to the approval of the Indianapolis meeting and to whatever modifications the meeting may have adopted. The plan of campaign here presented in the form of a general statement of the purpose and methods of the service census is based on a letter sent all department officials by the National Commander a few days before the opening of the Indianapolis conference. Detailed information will be supplied in later issues.

The Objectives

To make a complete ex-service census of the country, each post to be responsible for its own community, listing by personal canvass the following data concerning every ex-service man and woman: Personal service statistics; employment needs; disability compensation status; complete information on whether the Government still owes any obligation to the person interviewed, and the present extent and status of that obligation (hospitalization, back pay, Victory Medal, discharge bonus, insurance, Liberty Bonds, etc.)

To learn which option the person interviewed will select under the Legion's Adjusted Compensation Bill, or whether he is willing to turn over his share to a rotating Legion fund to be lent to needy and disabled ex-service men.

To explain to every eligible man and woman what the Legion is trying to do for them and for the country.

To impress on eligible men and women the advantages of membership in the Legion, based on the practical service to be rendered on the basis of replies made in the personal canvass.

To enable the Legion to tell Congress and the country in what proportions the options under the Adjusted Compensation Bill will be selected by ex-service men and women, and to plan for the operation of the rotating Legion fund for needy veterans.

The Plan of Attack

Responsibility for the satisfactory conduct of the Service and Compensation Census is placed in the hands of the members of the National Executive Committee. Department officials will co-operate to the fullest extent, organizing their state campaigns by counties, and appointing county or district chairmen where no Legion county or district organizations now exist. The county chairmen will be the direct points of contact with the posts, for it is upon the posts that the actual work of making the census devolves. Post officials will district their commmunities, appointing individual members to individual areas, and mapping these out with a view to thorough and efficient canvassing. With the whole country thus properly subdivided, no one Legionnaire will have more than a few hours' work to do:

National Headquarters will not attempt to lay down the specific organization or plans to be followed in the departments. Any plan will be satisfactory which insures, and in the end produces, a complete canvass of the whole department territory.

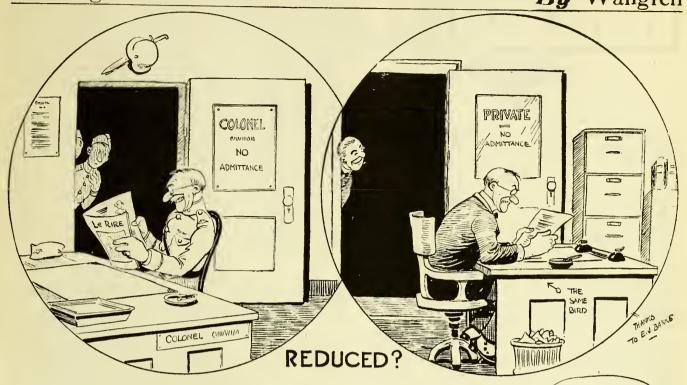
The American Legion Auxiliary will work with The American Legion in conducting the canvass and will benefit directly by the results attained. It is suggested that the best possible canvassing team will consist of one Legion and one Auxiliary worker. Fullest cooperation is urged between Legion and Auxiliary throughout the country.

The census blanks, containing all the questions to be asked, will be provided by National Headquarters, together with complete instruction cords

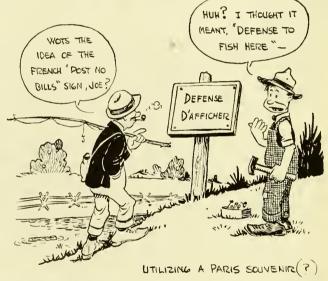
together with complete instruction cards.

Just Signs

By Wallgren









EDITORIAL



The flag is not a painted rag. It is a whole national history. It is the Constitution. It is the Government. -Henry Ward Beecher.

The Secret of Remembrance

"THE outside limit of national gratitude for past military services is six months." The speaker was not a disgruntled "bonus" seeker, but Marshal Kuroki, hero of Japan in its war with Russia in 1905.

The quotation is reminiscent of the older one about the ingratitude of republics. Either quotation would furnish a hook on which to hang a sermon, or an argument. Either is as appropriate to-day as when first uttered. The direct quotation comes to us by way of General Sir Ian Hamilton, a strong believer in Legionism-British or American. He was address-

ing a new club of the British Legion in London.
"The best way to be remembered," he said, "is to remember yourselves and your own services to the nation. If you want to be remembered, get together. When you have got a few million men together, into clubs, they won't be forgotten-not much. That is the way to get yourselves remembered, by pride in yourselves, not by mendicancy, not by whining appeals for individual charity."

The ex-service man's problem is world-wide. It is the problem of public reaction against good intentions. It is the problem of disregard for vague promises made under high emo-

General Hamilton has a solution in the British Legion. have in America an identical solution—The American Legion.

"Drunk as a Sailor"

THE condition of extreme inebriety has long been associated with the phrase, "drunk as a sailor." Now the Navy rises up on its sea legs to denounce the simile. No less a person than Senator Norris is accused of unfairness in employing it. A popular author has fallen under nautical disfavor for the same offense.

It would be foolish to say that no sailor was ever drunk. It would be equally foolish to say that no cavalryman ever swore; yet the phrase, "swears like a trooper" persists in spite of the marvelous records made by the infantry and artillery against Germany. Why should we have to employ such phrases?

If it is necessary to compare a drunken man with some other man, don't make anybody who ever was in the Navy the basis of your comparison. Don't compare all blasphemers to the troopers. These comparisons are just two of many which go to show the ancient prejudice of civilian America against the men in service—a prejudice which the World War partially overcame, but which is still visible and audible in many localities.

A Dud

THE jury brought in a verdict for \$8,887 for Jones, who had only sued for \$1,000. The judge set aside the verdict as excessive.

Some days later, Jones's lawyer met the foreman of the jury on the street.
"How in the name of the sacred cats did you reach such a

conclusion?" he asked the foreman.

"I don't quite understand it myself," was the reply, "but it was all O. K. We agreed for the plaintiff, but everybody had his own idea of the amount. One feller said \$1,000, another said \$50, another said \$500, and so on. So we struck an average; each man put down what he thought right and I added them together. I know there seems to be something wrong

with the verdict, but I'm hanged if I can see what it is!"

The above anecdote was filched from the Bursts and Duds Page, where it would have been well up to a high average of humor. Yet it is unfair and insulting-probably impossible. It misrepresents the average juryman as a stupid individual. But most of us would have laughed at it, because we are not generally inclined to take juries seriously. Amusement rather than interest is too often the attitude of citizens toward jury service. It is easy to forget that for lack of a capable jury an

innocent man may lose his liberty—or his life.

Alvin M. Owsley, National Director of Americanism for The American Legion, has called attention to the duty of jury service. He points out that every good American should make use of his franchise and prevent miscarriage of justice under

the jury trial system.

The better the jury, the better the justice. If we withhold our most able service from the administration of justice, we may be consenting to the administration of injustice. To regard jury duty lightly, or apathetically, permits of a mental attitude contrary to the Legion's program for the upholding of law, which is based on justice, and order, which is impossible with injustice.

The Barometer Reads "Fair"

FOUR days before his election in 1920, President Harding in a speech at Cincinnati said:

I want to say to the service men here that I want an America that will never forget its gratitude for the service they rendered the country.

A moment after he made this statement, he replied as follows to a question asked him by one of his hearers, an exservice man:

A Republican House passed the bonus bill, and it is now up to the Senate. I, myself, think it ought to pass, but the patriotic men of The American Legion wouldn't have cared to have us pass a bonus bill last summer at a time when our war bonds were 15 to 20 below par.

These statements were made by Mr. Harding fourteen months ago. And now, as this is written, the newspaper despatches from Washington tell of an agreement which has been reached by legislators, with Mr. Harding's sanction, for the early passage of the Adjusted Compensation Bill. New York Times, a newspaper that has been consistently opposed to the Legion's compensation program, says:

President Harding is understood to approve the provisions of the House bill, endorsed by The American Legion, that gives veterans the choice of a variety of compensation plans.

And at Washington, John Thomas Taylor, vice-chairman of The American Legion's National Legislative Committee, issues this statement:

The American Legion is in accord with the program decided upon by President Harding and Congressional leaders for the quick disposal of adjusted compensation legislation. The Legion now awaits action. Despite the delays and reverses, the Legion has felt confident that the legislative and executive branches of the Government would finally unite to discharge the nation's obligation to the men and women who gave up everything to serve in the World War.'

All this is good news to the ex-service men of America. The Legion now waits for Congress to make the order on the compensation bill "full speed ahead." The will is strong. The way will follow-barring complications.

A Pitfall Avoided

WE whose schooling got under way in a day when Prague was still part of Austria and Alsace nominally a German province may well rejoice that no insistent schoolma'am can now aim a finger at us and demand, "Willie, where is Herzegovina and whom does it belong to?" Suppose we were asked which was larger, Greece or Austria; to name the present capital of Russia, or to bound Ukraine. Could we do it? Yet in making history we also produced geography, and it is partly owing to our efforts that present-day Austria is not only smaller than Greece, but hardly as large as a husky Texas county.

The Legion is committed to a policy of continuous concern for the schools of America for the excellent reason that education is the best medium for Americanization. But it should also maintain a lively interest in the schools out of common gratitude-gratitude for the fact that in the Legionnaire's own short-pants days the boundaries of the world stayed put and made geography as exact a science as multiplication.

A New Thrust at Compensation

But the Legion Plans to Take Its Case to Local Commerce Bodies

SINCE The American Legion began its campaign for the enactment of the Adjusted Compensation Bill, the most determined opposition has come from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Openly and avowedly this organization has worked to defeat the Legion's bill. In part its tactics have been to have the affiliated local Chambers of Commerce throughout the United States pass resolutions condemning the Legion's bill and exert their influence upon their senators and representatives in Congress.

These tactics, however, largely failed. Many local chambers repudiated the stand taken by the national body and endorsed the Legion's bill. Only a comparatively small number of local chambers passed the ready-made resolution condemning the Legion's bill which the national chamber asked them to pass.

So matters stood when it was announced in Washington that President Harding and the leaders in Congress had agreed that the Legion's bill should pass soon. Almost coincident with that announcement it became known that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States had undertaken to conduct a referendum vote on veterans compensation among its local chambers throughout the country. To those familiar with the national chamber's record, that had but one meaning—the national chamber was about to try to kill the Legion's Adjusted Compensation Bill in a new way.

The national chamber has submitted

The national chamber has submitted four questions to each local chamber. Each question must be voted on "yes" or "no." Each local chamber must submit its votes on the questions to the national chamber in Washington on or before February 21st. The four ques-

tions are as follows:

1. Do you favor a national system of reclamation to be initiated through adequate Federal appropriations and to be carried out for the purpose of affording ex-service men opportunity to cultivate the soil?

2. Do you favor national legislation and appropriations to enable ex-service men to build homes?

3. Do you favor national legislation and appropriations to enable ex-service men to obtain vocational education?

4. Do you favor national legislation for a general bonus, whether paid in cash immediately or with payment deferred through use of certificates?

For guidance in taking the referendum vote, the national chamber has sent each local chamber a book of questions and arguments, in which are presented in parallel columns the arguments for each of the proposals stated above and the arguments against each.

The American Legion contends that this referendum is being conducted in an extremely unfair fashion, principally because the arguments listed in support of the various options of the bill are weak, while those opposing them are strong. So, a vote taken on the basis of the parallel arguments would be calculated to be just what the national

chamber wishes it to be—unfavorable to the Legion's five-fold bill. Especially is this true on the question relating to cash payments. But even more important—and this is the main objection which the Legion presents to the referendum as being carried out—the national chamber ignores the fact that the Legion's five-fold bill is a definite proposal, in which the five options are related one to another. It is unfair to try to pass judgment on them individually.

The national chamber is in effect dissecting the bill. At this time a referendum to determine what part of the bill is best is futile. If the chamber had

You Have the Right to Be Heard

The American Legion believes all the arguments in the fight for adjusted compensation are on its side.

The United States Chamber of Commerce believes the weight of argument is against the Adjusted Compensation Bill. It is conducting a referendum among its local organizations requesting votes on the specific features of the Legion's bill. This vote must be completed by February 21st. The United States Chamber of Commerce, as a national organization, has consistently opposed adjusted compensation.

The Legion's duty is plain. Individual posts must request local Chambers of Commerce to permit the best post speakers to appear before the chambers and present the Legion's case. Remember that the great enemy is Ignorance, and the great remedy Enlightenment. Most of the opposition to adjusted compensation comes from good Americans who do not understand the provisions of the Legion's bill.

The national chamber will count the ballots in Washington. But the fight will not be won or lost in Washington. It will be carried to an issue in every city and town which has a local chamber affiliated with the national body.

Select your best Legion speaker. Let him fortify himself with all the arguments and statistics in the case—a detailed list of sources of compensation information is printed on page 22. Ask your local chamber to allow you to present the Legion's

The time to act is now.

wished to be fair, it would have based its referendum on the bill as a whole. The question which now faces Congress is whether the Adjusted Compensation Bill is to pass or not. That bill was scientifically drawn to give every veteran who would be benefited the right to decide which of the five options would most help him individually. No single one of the five options could possess equal attractions for all veterans.

In view of these facts, the Legion is asking the opportunity to go before all local chambers and present its side of the case before the referendum vote is taken. National Commander MacNider, in a letter to Joseph H. Defrees, President of the national Chamber of Commerce, explains the Legion's attitude. Referring, in this letter, to the arguments presented for and against the bill in the chambers' book, he said:

As the sponsors of the bill, we feel that we should have consideration in the premises. The American Legion had nothing to do with the argument presenting our side of the case, and although the two briefs may not have been submitted by the same attorneys it would seem probable that these gentlemen were both in the same employ and while undoubtedly attempting to be fair were not over-enthused in our direction. That we would not expect, and that is why we have asked for an audience before your different constituents. cannot help but feel that the referendum as it is now conducted is an attempt to defeat our legislation by change and amend-ment rather than to be helpful to the veteran affected.

Certainly delay in framing new legislation will save the nation no money and cannot help but cause more aggravation of an unpopular and unhappy situation, namely, that the Government is not taking care of or fulfilling her promise to her fighting men at the time when they need it most.

Elsewhere in his letter to Mr. Defrees, Commander MacNider said:

assertion of your unacquaintance with the Legion bill, and this was in no way personal-it was intended for your organization-is further supported by the fact that the Chamber of Commerce is asking for a vote on each option and not on the bill itself. In addition the issue is confused by the lumping together of two of the most important options which are and should be separate and distinct, cash payments and paid-up insurance. The bill is based on adjusted service pay and necessarily this must be based on a certain number of dollars. You are putting your membership in the position of choosing an option which is naturally the prerogative of the veteran concerned. You are admittedly interested in which form of compensation he wants, but what you are asking is which one do your members want him to have. It cannot be anxiety to save the nation funds because the cash feature does not cost as much by 40 percent as the other features.

Arguments are offered pro and con on the assumption that veterans are going to elect one or the other of the four classes

(Continued on page 17)

A Worldwide Voice for Peace

The Interallied Veterans Federation Makes Concord Its Slogan

By V. J. Oldshue

Paris Post, The American Legion

THE realization of the hopes of all peoples for a lasting peace may come through the united action of the World War veterans of the Allied countries rather than through the deliberations of the diplomats who seem to be having a hard time around the conference tables in Washington, Cannes and Genoa. Certainly, it is within the power of Allied veterans to within the power of Allied veterans to give real strength to public opinion, and so guarantee that whatever de-cisions for peace which the diplomats may arrive at will not be blown away in the gusts of international con-troversy which are so apt to arise even out of trivial questions in the relations between nations.

The policies and activities of the Interallied Veterans Federation, which held its first convention in Paris in December and which will hold its 1922 convention in New Orleans coincident with the Legion's 1922 National Convention, may assure this hope of world peace through the co-operation of vet-erans. At least the Federation will try its hand to effect this result. At the Paris convention, M. Charles Bertrand, the Federation's president, expressed this hope in these words:

"I regret that when the Washington conference was called, representatives of the Allied veterans, of their dead and disabled, of their widows and orphans, were not invited to sit with the diplomats. I would have had an Allied veteran behind each diplomat's chair and have had him whisper, 'Fifteen million dead! Fifteen million dead!' It is the duty of the veterans to keep this before their people, We are not at Washington now. We must be at the Washington now. next conference."

And so at Paris the Federation convention adopted a resolution urging that in future conferences between nations, each nation's delegation should include representatives of the veterans who bore the heaviest burden of the World War. It is significant that, largely as a result of the Federation's decision, a conference is soon to be held between Serbia, Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia, in which veterans will help straighten out the mutual relations of these three countries. The delegates of these nations at the Paris convention asked the premiers of their countries to call the conference. The premiers granted their request.

Only history can tell what results will follow if the principle is adopted by all the other Allied nations.

The longing for world peace was the undertone of the proceedings of the recent convention in Paris. Fifty veterans of the World War, representing erans of the World War, representing The American Legion, the British Legion, the leading veterans' organizations of France, Belgium, Italy, Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia and Serbia gave an object lesson in unity and friendship, free from petty national bickerings, which might well be studied by the statemen of the nations which by the statesmen of the nations which

these veterans represented. Though speaking different languages, these delegates knew no difference of desire or aims. No treaty could have given a unity so strong. Theirs was an understanding which was spontaneous in the hearts and souls of men of many nationalities who know how futile a thing

Consider this ultimatum given to world statesmen in the annual report of the Federation's Executive Committee, presented to the convention of veterans:

"No conflict can arise between the Allies of 1914-1918 because no government could force to fight, one against the other, the men who are brothers and whose children are being reared in that same atmosphere of comradeship. To maintain this union it is necessary that we know each other better and that we know the policies which our governments are following.

A Roof Over Your Head

Every post in its own quarters in 1922!

Sounds too ambitious? don't think so. A year ago "half the posts in their own quarters in 1921" would have sounded just as ambitious, but some departments have already passed that percentage.

You fellows that have clubhouses: The rest of the Legion wants to know how you did it, how you raised the money, how you built and furnished your post rooms, how you are maintaining them. The rest of the Legion is waiting to be shown. You tell 'em!

Experience is a dear teacher, but the best in the world. What have been your experiences in putting over your clubhouse idea, funding the plan, getting it off blueprints onto solid ground, keeping it going now that you've got it? Put the whole story on paper (as small a quantity of paper as possible) and send it to the Clubhouse Editor, The American Legion Weekly, 627 West 43d Street, New York City, enclosing a photograph of your quarters if you have one.

Remember, the idea is not to advertise your post for its own sake, but to furnish practical advice to posts that are standing out in the snow. Get 'em in where it's warm-in 1922!

learn to judge one another better, to listen loyally to what others think of our conduct. It is necessary that we unite Allied combatants more firmly together; that we render service and suppress injustice and misery."

And consider also this from the message cabled to the convention by National Commander Hanford MacNider

of The American Legion:
"We pledge to you—in memory of
our comrades who did not come back,
and with constant thought of those
who, blind, maimed and broken, must of the world shall have the opportunity to say that such things must never come again. We must build up our legions so big and fine and strong, and tie them into our national existences by such firm bonds of service, that our great nations will stand behind the men who offered their lives for the defense of liberty. That is our first task." And this, from another part of Com-

mander MacNider's message:
"The Interallied Veterans Federation, composed of men who know what war means and with open eyes and vivid memories which could only be gained on the field of battle, will be a stronger factor toward the prevention of future wars than any limitation of armaments conference or any international agreements."

The message the British Legion sent

was as follows:

"We are with you in peace as we were in war. Our line of dead across France is our bond. The nation which gave 2,000,000 volunteers will not fail you." So also spoke those who represented Italy, France and the other nations whose representatives assembled.

At the Paris convention scarcely less prominent than the desire for peace was the subject of the care of the disabled men of all the Allied nations. The convention emphatically registered its determination to see that the veterans of the Allied nations should not be left to suffer alone and that their governments must give them justice. Aid to the widow, to the orphan and to the bereaved parents must be the constant end sought by the Federation, delegates

The convention also is working to have the immigration laws of each country modified to permit free entry of the maimed or sick veterans of other

A practical benefit to the members of all Allied veterans' societies is the plan now in operation by which the veteran of one country traveling in another Allied country may be assured of courtesies by presenting a letter from his post commander to the officials of the society in the foreign country. Such letters in no way vouch for the personal attributes of the bearer. They simply guarantee that he is an Allied veteran of the World War.

Plans are already being worked out

(Continued on page 19)

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope

Details Needed

A woman, blessed with a masterful disposition and considerable personal property, died, leaving behind her a will in which her husband was cut off with a dollar, on the ground that he had deserted her a year

The lawyer finally located the man and broke the news gently by telling him that he had received only a small bequest.

"How much?" carelessly asked the man.
"One dollar."

With the same carelessness, the man

With the same carelessness, the man turned toward the door. Just as he reached it, however, a sudden thought struck him. "Say," he called back anxiously. "Did she specify what I was to do with this dollar?"

Strenuous

"There's nothing the matter with you," said the physician scornfully to the effete-appearing young man. "All you need is plenty of exercise. Are you taking any at present?"

"I should say I am," retorted the gilded

"I should say I am," retorted the gilded youth with some indignation. "I'm rolling my own cigarettes."

The Qualified Committee

At a Legion post meeting in New Jersey, one comrade was reported to be sick and a motion was carried that a committee of three "be appointed to visit Comrade Jones, sympathize with him and try to cheer him up."

Then it was reported that another comrade had been married since the last meeting, and the commander suggested that the post take suitable action.

"Send the same committee to see him," suggested a voice.

Nothing Unusual

"Gentleman, thirty-seven, alone, works in overalls; would meet lady of like qualification, matrimony."—Denver Post.

What Every Woman Knows It all.

Incredulity

"Murphy says he was in the biggest bat-tle of the war."

"Aw, he's such a liar I wouldn't believe he was there if I saw him there meself."

One Consolation

Mr. Meek and his wife had just settled themselves in their seats at the movie when three large, buxom women took seats in front of them, cutting off their view of

front of them, cutting of their view of the screen.

"If you had the soul of a worm," declared Mrs. Meek angrily to her spouse, "you'd do something."

"Hush, my dear," replied Mr. Meek.

"There's one thing anyway—when everybody gets up, we'll know it is time to go home."

Propriety

The gay Lothario, having been asked to sing, approached the careful girl.

"Will you accompany me on the piano?" he asked.

"Not without a chaperon," answered the careful girl.

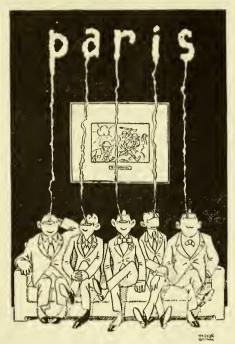
Because she was a very, very careful girl.

girl.

Tough

Two negroes were lying behind a packing case on the docks at Brest taking the labor out of the alleged Labor Battalion. Said one boastfully:

"Boy, Ah comes f'um a tough breed.



What Veterans Dream About

Mah ole man done cut his nails wif a ax an' brash his teef wif a file."
"Huh, ain't so tough. Mah ole man am a plumber, an' twice a week he done shave hisself wif a blow torch."

Ready

"Our editor," the reporter boasted, "is never caught napping.
"No, sir! Why, the other day I turned in a story of a prophet who set the date for the end of the world just before our press time, and the editor had two editorials set up ready to be run—onc in case the prophet was wrong and the other in case he was right."

Men of Letters

Some men mind their P's and Q's, But pay no heed to their I. O. U.'s.

Might Be

Teacher: "What happened to the arms of the Venus de Milo?"
Tommy: "I guess she got orders from Washington to scrap them."

Not First Class

"It takes two to make a quarrel," said

the friend. "A small one," admitted Murphy.

Diagnosed

"I am afraid, doctor," said a woman to the physician she had cornered at a reception, "that my husband has some terrible mental affliction. Sometimes I talk to him for hours and then discover he literally hasn't heard a word I said."

"That isn't an affliction, Madam," was the weary reply. "That's a divine gift."

Proof Positive

Mrs. Grabb: "I can tell without asking

Mrs. Grabb: "I can tell without asking whether John has won or lost at poker the minute he comes home."
Mrs. Gabb: "How?"
Mrs. Grabb: "If he has lost he throws his pants across the foot of the bed. If he has won he puts them under his pillow."

Double Trouble

Levitzky had given his son a severe thrashing for disobedience. As the boy stood in tears, the father said: "Now, what you t'ink of that, huh?" No answer. So Levitzky went on: "I know what you t'ink. You t'ink, 'Damn!' Just for that I give you another licking. I teach you!"

Poignant

Though Arizona's deserts
Are things for us to frown on, They grow the finest cacti That ever I sat down on.

Dry Rebuke

Jack: "Didn't you see me downtown yesterday? I saw you twice."

Jacqueline: "I never notice anybody in

that condition."

Finance

"Did the detectives find out what the bank cashier did with the money he stole?"
"Yes. He spent it trying to guess what a toddle top would do next."

Suggestions of a Doughboy

Being the Suggestions of a Doughboy on the Manner of Conducting the Next War, Together with Certain Reflections on the Conduct of the Last One.

the Last Onc.

8. That each doughboy entering the lines have attached to his collar an inflated toy balloon tied to the end of a twenty-foot string. When he sinks out of sight in the mud, the other members of the squad, instead of wasting much valuable time probing around in the mud for him with their bayonets—a point which also entails certain physical discomfort over and above the line of duty for the probee—can speedily locate him by this device and dig him out.

(To be continued)

Pre-War Basis

Gibbs: "I hear Deacon Backslide has been very active in our 'Back to Normal' campaign."

Dibbs: "Yes, right after he came back from his visit to the city he called a meeting of the church board to reduce the wages of sin."

Speed

"How many words can your stenographer take a minute?"
"Did you say take or talk?"
"Take."

"One, usually, if I can manage to sidle it in edgeways."

The Signs Were Bad

A husky negro applied for a job in a big ship building company and his fine figure and strength got him accepted. He was told to report to a certain department in the end of a mammoth building.

Ile hadn't gone ten feet before he saw a sign hung ahove an alcove reading: "Stretcher Here." Duplicates of this assailed his eye here and there, and then came a higger sign which said: "To the Hospital." The odor of ether and other smells filled his nostrils and he turned hack.

"Boss," he said to the man who had hired

him, "Ah resigns. Ah'm through."
"Why, Sam, what's the matter? You're not afraid of danger, are you?"
"Nossuh, boss, danger Ah craves, but not wilful destruction, no suh!"



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Why not double your pay? Thousands of our students have done it and thousands more will do it. You can be one of them. Do not think for a moment that it is luck or pull which brings success and real money—far from it. It is preparing for the big opportunity and knowing what to do when the right time comes that does it. The men who have made successes for themselves were ready when their main chance came. Your main chance, too, will come. Are you ready for it?

Remember the Empty Lot?

The older fellows were playing ball and you were watching, wondering if you would ever get a chance to play. You knew if you only got a chance you would show them. Sure enough, one day they hollered, "Come on, kid, grab a bat!" Your chance at the pill had come. That is the way with life. Your chance at the pill will come, but if you want to stay on the team, you will have to deliver the goods—and that you can do only if you are prepared. The big money and the permanent job go to the man "who knows."

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General Education	Fire Insurance Expert
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Running the Reel Backward

(Continued from page 7)

pictures for the theaters and for army And in a banged and battered flivver the unit starts out for the front to get the pictures that all photographers dream of-hand-to-hand fighting.

The laboratory at Vincennes is left far behind and closer and closer they come. They are in the zone of the advance. They set up their cameras and take the "easy stuff"—road building, bridge construction, German prisoners coming in, the line-up at the chow-wagon—but they are only teasers. They want the real thing—action pic-

tures of No Man's Land.

They start on. They pass the last of the supply trains. A line of doughboys with a rope around a dead mule are trying to move him, but they only pull his head off. A group of engineers are throwing a bridge across a mine crater and a cook is opening a can of corned willie with a hatchet. It is good picture material, but it is in-consequential. The war is simply too consequential. The war is simply too big to cover. The lieutenant who came out to get the "big" picture has to con-tent himself with kitchen scenery. He pushes on. A million men are fighting and yet a few hundred are all he can get together. It won't look impressive on the screen. Then night comes and the whole place leaps into action. Mule trains are a mile long and where before there was tediousness and endless waiting there is now pushing and rushingbut it is night and the camera must idle on its tripod. It is discouraging.

The lieutenant goes out with a night patrol and posts himself in a shell hole. He will wait until morning when the men go over the top. He is now ready to take the "big" picture. All night he waits and at the zero hour the men go over-but it is barely dawn. Indistinguishable objects rush at full speed through the chewed terrain; puffs rise and the indistinguishable objects fall. He has remained all night in No Man's Land and now comes back

with a blur.

The lieutenant returns to Paris and turns in his negative and title sheet. But when it is developed his record of the trip tells no thrilling dramatic story. It shows no generals on white horses riding wildly up and down the line! Instead, his films show a surprising number of mules quietly munch-

ing at their nose bags.

But sometimes his personal performance shows a thrill that is lacking in his negative. The author was in France and himself saw something of the work carried on by the Signal Corps photographers. For instance, there was Sergeant Daniel J. Shehan of the Second Division Photographic Unit. At Thiaucourt he had gone out to make a picture of the infantry in a charge, hoping as all the men hoped that now the big chance had come. Suddenly there came a counter attack and our men were being driven back. Swinging his still camera over his shoulder he seized a rifle and fought with the company. Stopping now and then he would expose a plate and then resume his rifle. He was struck by the flying fragment of a gas shell. He struggled to get his mask on but the gas was coming up around him and he got a whiff. He lost consciousness and the battle swept on. He knew nothing of what happened for the next few hours. When he awoke he was a prisoner in the German lines. When he awoke Gradually as his full senses returned he understood that he was before the Intelligence Section and a captain was questioning him. The intelligence men were curious as to the box. Inside it were pictures of value to the Germans.
"What is that?" asked the German

captain pointing to the box.
"It's a camera," Sergeant Shehan
explained and then did some quick thinking. How could he keep the Germans from seeing the pictures? "I'll show you how it works," he said, and with that he drew out the plates. Immediately, of course, they were light struck, but he had to pay for it as he was bundled away to prison. There he was held until after the Armistice. One day a gaunt, unshaved person in ragged clothes came heavily up the steps to the cutting room in Vincennes. The men looked at him a moment and then there was a rush. His old friends were upon him with a thousand questions. Sergeant Shehan, who had so suddenly disappeared from their midst, had returned.

But sometimes fate turns a card of another face. There was Captain Edwin H. Cooper of the photographic staff. At Bourches he had gone out and had done what every camera man dreams of doing-gone ahead of the infantry. From shell hole to shell hole he slid, setting up his camera, expos-ing a few feet of film and then hurrying on to something better. Glancing at his indicator he saw that he was out of film and just at the time he was getting his best pictures! Back he started to crawl when suddenly he heard voices. He was making toward them when something told him to hesitate. They were talking in German. Leaving behind his camera and tripod he crept closer. There, lying in a shell hole, were seven Germans with a machine gun. Drawing his revolver he crept closer and suddenly thrust his head over the edge of the hole and comsurprise from the rear this way their hands went up and the seven were prisoners. Stripping them of their side arms he marched them back to our line. It was a great moment for him when he arrived with his seven prisonersand the prisoners carrying his tripod and camera.

Not always is a photographer so for-The will-o'-the-wisp-Better tunate. Pictures-leads ever on and on beyond where a photographer is supposed to go. Thus it was with Lieutenant Ralph Estep. He had gone out with a patrol from the Rainbow Division, near Sedan, and was constantly lured ahead by the prospect of better pictures. And as he crawled along the torn terrain, working from shell hole to shell hole, he exposed his plates. These remain today in the Government archives in Washington to tell of his faithfulness to duty. Number 12 of the pack is labeled "Men Crawling"—just as he scribbled it in the shell hole. Then he started to crawl out, but he was never to do so. Just then a high explosive came over and he had taken his last picture.

What has become of the film taken during the war? Where is it and what

is it doing? How can Legion posts, if they so wish, secure it?

The film now rests in fireproof vaults in Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C. The vaults are maintained at the same temperature all year and examination of the government film shows as yet no deterioration.

For Legion posts and ex-service men in general the best way to re-see the war is to take advantage of a series of motion pictures already made up. These reels are called "Flashes of Action" and are five in number, telling the story in a brief way of our overseas engagements. Five reels will make up an evening's entertainment of an hour and a quarter, constant running.

a quarter, constant running.
Following are the different divisions and companies that figure by name in these reels:

these reels:

The 30th Division, between Villeret and Bellicourt, September 29th; the dressing station of the 18th Infantry at Exermont, October 5th; the 139th Infantry in front line trenches east of Verdun, October 28th; Second Division near Missy Aux Bois, July 20th; First Division at Exermont, October 4th; 32d Division, 128th Infantry, in Austerlitz Woods, Germany, June 5th; Seventh Field Artillery at Varmaise, Oise, July 5th; 103d Infantry going over the top at 4:35 on the morning of July 18th at Torcy; the 305th and 306th Infantry of the 77th Division approaching Longueval under heavy shell fire; batteries of the Sixth American Field Artillery near Exermont; First Division Artillery near Beaumont, September 9th; the 39th and 58th Infantry attacking between Montfaucon and Nantillois, September 28th; the Fourth Infantry of the Third Division marching through Bacharach Germany

Bacharach, Germany.

Note: The American Legion Film Service, recently organized at National Headquarters, has bought the five-reel film, "Flashes of Action," and is offering it to posts. Later the film service hopes to make other Signal Corps films available.

A New Thrust at Compensation

(Continued from page 13)

rather than on the correct assumption that each of the five options has only limited application. It is hard to understand why the membership was not asked to ballot "yes" or "no" on the five options which, as I have said before, is the issue before Congress, leaving the veteran to choose which of the five options would be most advantageous to him. Since the chamber appears to construe their former statements as an endorsement of the home and farm aid, vocational training and land settlement features of the bill, maintaining its opposition only to the cash feature, there seems no need discussing the three features first named.

The chamber by implication takes considerable credit for straightening out the disabled situation by enactment of Federal legislation consolidating the three bureaus into one. The American Legion, we cannot help but believe, is solely responsible for the chamber's interest and action in this matter. You quote the declaration of the 1920 convention which was adopted after it had been urged before you by Mr. Franklin D'Olier, who was then National Commander. It is the same with the declaration adopted at your 1921 convention, quoted extensively in this referendum, which followed a vigorous presentation of the Legion's case by the late National Commander Galbraith.

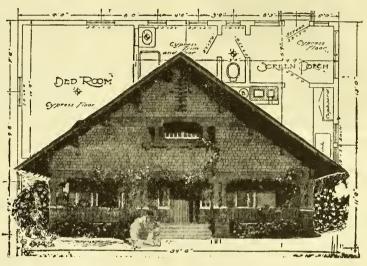
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PAGE 17



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(Continued from page 6)

applied the Binet test to our veteran delinquents with the following results.

"The chronological age of 138 men was from 16 to 20 years; of 126 men from 21 to 25 years and of 54 from 26

to 30 years.
"The Binet age of 126 men was from 9 to 11 years (subnormal), and of 192, 12 to 15 years. According to the army test which sets as its standard of normal mentality from 13 to 14 years, these men are normal or nearly so; but in civil practice the limit is from one to two years higher.

"Under our classification, 105 men were of normal average mentality, 158 were subnormal and 55 were of the segreable type, those who will be potential criminals as long as they live.

"Had it been possible in the army tests to examine each soldier with the thoroughness customary in civil practice, we might safely state that at least one-half of these 318 would have been rejected as unfit for military service." "Then how did these men get into the

service?"
"Oh, in the spring and summer of 1917, the urgency was great and many men such as these slipped past. when the draft examiners started testing for mental defects, more than 75,000 men were returned to civil life as unfit for service, and many others were transferred to development battalions suitable to their mental condition.

"It has no bearing on your story, but you might be interested to know that many persons interested in study-ing drug addicts said more than half a million would be rejected as drug takers. As a matter of fact fewer than 3,000 had to be rejected for this cause.'

According to the Binet test, the veteran wasn't such a bad fellow. test brings down the number of responsible ex-service offenders to 159 which would indicate only one man out of every eighteen was an intelligent ex-service delinquent.

"You can't get away from the fact," said Dr. Christian, "that the average soldier was fairly representative of his country's population—you, I and the chap around the corner were the average soldiers—and far superior to the group of veterans we have been con-sidering. The man with the colors was just the everyday garden variety of American, a hard fighter, a good com-rade, intelligent and patriotic. He must

have been.
"Just for purposes of comparison we applied the Binet test to 714 other inmates. Only 194 of them were normal, or, reduced to percentages, 60 percent of the ex-service men were normal as against 27 percent of the ordinary inmates.

So, it would seem, a man had to be pretty good to get into the Army, Navy or Marine Corps; and from all indica-tions the theorists and pamphleteers have been judging the great body of long-suffering veterans on the record of deeds committed by men who, if the in-telligence tests had been rightly given, never could have gotten into the service.

"I personally can't see the basis of these veteran crime rumors," continued the doctor. "The war didn't change anybody, much less make a thief or a murderer out of him. There may have

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been isolated cases. But Colonel Tillson, former commander of Governor's Island, told me that during his forty years of service he never knew of an instance of a soldier being dismissed from the service for stealing who had not been a thief prior to his enlistment.

"Coningsby Dawson had the right of it in reporting his conversation with a Russian soldier: 'A man got out of the war what he brought to it. The war didn't recreate men.'

"The veteran is just a good clean-cut American, no more and no less.

What can we deduce from this evidence? It represents the fruits of three years devoted to getting facts and fig-It certainly should be safe to assume the following conclusions:

1. Most ex-service men now serving jail sentences were criminals before they joined the Army, would have been criminals anyway. Their equal proportion with the other inmates as com-pared to the number of service men and the available possible soldiers proves this.

2. Many of these delinquent veterans might have been excluded from the service had the intelligence tests been adequately working from the first. This could apply to Portland, Maine, or Portland, Oregon.

3. The crime wave is still at its height and yet the delinquent former soldiers are dropping lower and lower

in numbers.

4. The veteran is getting too much misplaced publicity and is suffering from another delayed attack of that malady "passing the buck."

Other facts, possibly relevant and possibly not, could be brought forth, but I think it clear none of them is proceed. The associate province to the

needed. The case can now go to the

jury.
The defense rests.

A Worldwide Voice for Peace

(Continued from page 14)

for the 1922 convention of the Interallied Federation at New Orleans. The international character of the Legion's recent convention at Kansas City is expected to be heightened at New Orleans by the presence of scores of men of the rank and file of the Allied countries. As these men embark for America toward the end of this year, the whole world will note the significance of the event. In addition to M. Bertrand, president, In addition to M. Bertrand, president, the officers of the Federation are: Cabot Ward, of The American Legion, first vice president; Dudley Taylor of the British Legion, second vice president, and H. R. Barlow, of the British Legion, treasurer. The American Legion delegation at Paris, which will have much to do with arrangements for the convention in New Orleans, consisted of Mr. Ward; B. H. Conner, commander of Paris Post; Donald A. Smith, commander of London Post; W. E. Smith, asst commander of America Post past commander of Amaroc Post, Coblenz, Germany, and C. E. Carpen-ter and Dr. Edmund Gros, both of Paris

Outfit Reunions

Owing to the time necessary to print this magazine, contributions for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.

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Keeping Step with the Legion

(Continued from page 10)

"The strength of The American Legion is in its posts," says the Emblem Division, and the statement has our hearty support. "Without some definition of the statement has been expected by the statement of the sta hearty support. "Without some defi-nite, clean-cut, businesslike method of handling its transactions, no post can function properly. The resulting refunction properly. The resulting reaction is reflected through the department and the national organization, and for this reason too much stress cannot be placed on the importance of each post

acquiring these standard administration forms.

"The Emblem Division at National Headquarters will give the requirements of your post careful consideration and recommend the proper style and size administration forms to best meet your problems if you will advise the Division of the present membership of your post, together with its possibility for future enlargement."

"Cherished" Records of the War

(Continued from page 8)

thick stack of arguments in favor of immediate action.

Consider the little object lesson, for example, that Washington should have been taught by a careless smoker's cigarette butt one day in January, just a year ago. That smoldering cigarette burned up all the original records of the 1890 census. Since then, for thirteen months, clerks have been busy copying an entire new set of papers; and these clerks will not be through with their little task until some time around the end of 1924, by which date they will have run up a bill for materials and wages of about \$2,000,000.

If this same cigarette had been tossed among certain records of the land office, the bill might have run eventually to billions instead of mere millions, for then a glorious chance to perpetrate large frauds would be involved.

That same chance for extensive frauds would, of course, be open if a fire should destroy the official war records. Then the Government would have to face the prospect of fighting thousands of unjust claims for disability allowances, pensions, insurance, and the like.

But, shucks! Your Uncle Sam is no hand to worry about such ugly possibilities. "Look at my luck in the past!" he chuckles. Except for a fire in the late 1790's, which burned up the War Department building and destroyed many valuable military records of the Revolution, he has come through nearly a century and a half with so few losses that we all ought to marvel about it. Even when an arson party of British soldiers invaded Washington in 1814, they only burned up the Capitol and the Sccretary of State's office and several thousands of books relating to our early history. Most of the rest of the government archives didn't more than get singed. If he can pull through so long as that with such marvelous luck, why shouldn't he think that he can throw sevens forever? Why should he even worry about whether or not his storehouses are rated as "fireproof"?

"Probably the only surely fireproof structure in Washington," a newspaper wit once observed, "is the Washington Monument—and it has been struck by lightning several times."

This same writer relates, in the same unpleasing manner, that there is a tradition of the file room of the House of Representatives that the grate fire of that room was kept cheerfully burning all one winter on old petitions and

papers.
The Legion ought to see to it that

grate fires in public buildings in Washington are forbidden by law. Otherwise, by the time our twenty-year endowment policies begin to mature, some orderly in the anteroom of the Secretary War will be caught warming himself before a blaze of the records of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. With no archive building to put things in, and papers overflowing all over the place,

what else can you expect?

The host of the Arkansaw Traveler in the old ballad saw no need for mending the hole in the cabin roof when the weather was fine and no sense in trying to patch it when the rain was beating down. And there are like-minded men in Washington today who oppose putting up the archive building that is so impatiently urged by The American Legion. That such a structure is needed is an argument to which they agree "in principle." But they see no sense in raising a row about the thing right now. In the first place, it would cost, for building and grounds, no less than \$2,000,000 or \$2,500,000—as much or more than it cost to replace the destruction of those 1890 census papers. In the second place, with our famous luck and our trusty army of watchmen always on the job, what's the hurry anyway? In the third place, they demand to know of you if you realize that it would take at least four years before a proper archive building could be completcd?

Since that settles the argument, it may interest some readers to get aboard our specially-chartered Washington rubberneck car and have a look at some of the places where our "cherished" records are being housed, especially the records of our last war. We can only hit a few of the high places, however, for the complete list of these repositories as given out by the Legion's committee report fills four solid typewritten

Our first stop is at a long, low and dank-looking structure, patterned after a shoe box, and known to fame, because so many of its kind were slung together in war time, simply as Building E. It has concrete walls the color of 'dobe mud and wooden floors, and it suns itself in the stillness near the Mall, about a kilometer south by west from the dome of the Capitol. Chuck your cigarettes before you enter these portals, for the Legion's report upon Building E declares the place "poorly protected against fire originating within the building." Your witness does not qualify as an expert on such matters; he can only testify that it looks bad.

In these lonesome solitudes where your footsteps echo so hollowly, you hear that the individual records of all the men who served in the Army abroad or at home are stored, along with all the records of demobilized units and tons of precious maps. In brief, here are "about half of the records of the Adjutant General's office." That means a lot. It means your own service record, your own outfit's war record if you served in the Army are here somewhere. Let it sink in.

Our next stop, after a ride down the Mall westward, is before what in any other town you'd take to be two enormous three-story factory buildings. These vast buildings, also of war-time construction, look flimsy on first sight, but Washington's underwriters reassure you about them, rating them as of "fire-proof construction." They declare that no fire could make much headway in them, because the buildings are so low and have such wide airshafts between the wings. A glance at the airplane picture printed herewith will show you the point of this argument.

The nine-winged structure on the corner is the headquarters established in war time for the Navy Department. Here are filed nearly all of the recent records of the Navy, the Marine Corps, the U. S. Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet. Attention, you exgobs and leathernecks.

We now trek on to the antique State, War and Navy building on Pennsylvania Avenue next door to the White House. Experts on fire risks are not so cheerful about the chances of checking a conflagration here if it ever got a good start. Among the combustible materials stored herein are some more of the records of the Adjutant General's office, those of the Inspector General's office and the Judge Advocate General, some naval documents and many papers of the War Plans Division. These latter papers, we hear, had been until recently in the Army War College, which is rated as a good insurance risk. Somebody must have thought they were too safe there and had them transferred.

Cross this little park now to the Arlington Building, headquarters of the United States Veterans Bureau. Here are kept such records as are necessary for the transaction of insurance business, claims and the like-though the Bureau has to depend for many original documents upon the files of the Adjutant General's office. "Fireproof" is a comparative term; to this fact any fire chief in any big city will bear witness; and the Arlington Building is rated as an A-1 modern fireproof office structure. But no one will quibble over a statement that some of the papers of the Veterans Bureau ought to be safe-guarded in a "super-fireproof" archive building.

You will have to drive all the way out to Washington Barracks to find where the records of the selective draft are But once you get there you can spot the place without going inside. They are stored in the old unused brick barracks building just to the right of the gate. At least, they are well guarded.

Also well guarded, because they are stored in the same post, you will find, in another barracks building, the original negatives of the motion picture films of the war which were taken by official Signal Corps photographers.





April 30th, I am going to give a new Ford Sedan and a Ford Touring Car to two people who are prompt and energetic in following my instructions. If you live in the country or in a small town you will have an opportunity of owning one of these splendid cars by answering this ad today. I will send you instructions telling all about it. Send no money.

Thousands of Dollars Will be Given

In Grand Prizes and Cash Rewards

Ford Sedan—1st Grand Prize.
Ford Touring Car—2nd Grand Prize,
Cabinet Phonograph—3rd Grand Prize,
And 22 other grand prizes, such as Gold
Watches, Diamond Rings, Silverware, Bicycles, etc. Thousands of dollars in cash
rewards, (Prizes duplicated in case of tie.) Cut Out and Mail Coupon Today



FIND FIVE FACES-GET 1,000 VOTES

In the picture are a number of hidden faces. See how many you can find. Some are looking right at you, some turned sidewise. You will find them upside down and every way. Mark each face you find with a pencil, write your name and address plainly on the lines below, clip out this coupon and mail to me now. If you find as many as five of the hidden faces I will enter you in this conject and credit you with 1,000 yotes. Send me this coupon today SURE.

D. W. BEACH, Contest Manager,

FARM LIFE, Dept. 392 Spencer, Indiana.

Dear Sir:—Here is my solution of the picture. If correct, enter me in your Grand Prize subscription contest with a credit of 1,000 votes. I want one of these cars—send me full particulars.

Name

EJECTOR CIGARETTE

"Just press the but-ton, that's all." The latest in "smoke" cases. Keeps cigarette in perfect condition and prevents crushing. Works perfectly every time. Every smcker wants



Agents—write for exclusive territory. It's an easy seller - from \$1.00 to \$15.00. Agents are making big money. Send \$1.50 for sample of this popular case. Act now -today-before your territory is sold.

The Lyons Mfg. Co. Formerly The Lyons Level & Tool Co. 342 York Street, New Haven, Conn.





AGENTS American made to measure snits and pants easiest to sell. Lowest prices WANTED and our money-back guarantee land New Mexico man earned \$7.000 in 5 months. Alabama man \$226 first 4 weeks. No experience needed. Postal brings free samples end full information about styles and prices on American made to-measure-suits and pants. American Woolen Mills Co., Dept. 1744, Chicago

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Do you want an important, high-salaried position? You can have one if you can do the work. LaSalle experts will show you how, gnide you step by step to success and belp soive your personal business problems. Our plan enables you to train during spare bours without interference with your present duties. Give us your name and address and mark with an X helow the kind of position you wantto fill. We will mail catalog and full particulars regarding our low cost monthly payment plan. Also our valuable book for ambitious men, "Ten Years' Promotion in One." Tear out, mark and mail the coupon today. No obligation to you. Find out about the new "LaSalle Problem Method," what it is and how it works. Let us prove to you bow this step has helped thousands of ambitioue men to real success. Check and mail the coupon now.

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Dept. 1361-RA Chicago, Ill. Gentlemen: Send without obligation to me information regarding course indicated below. also copy of your interesting book. "Ten Years' Promotion in One."

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Most perfect burner ever invented. Intense hlue flame. Cant clog up. Turne any coal or wood stove into a gas stove. Heats oven to baking point in 10 minutes. Cheapest fuel known. Low priced. Sells everywhere. Nothing clse like it. Not sold in stores. Write quick or eample. PARKER MFG. CO., 802 Coal St., Dayton, Ohio

Other war records are scattered all over the map of Washington and other maps. Some are yet in Edgewater, N. J., and one set is in a powder mag-azine somewhere in Virginia. But enough of this—the list would run too long. The Legion is doing the best that it can, meanwhile, to try to stir Congress to action.

Memory

By Louis Howard

Oh, don't you remember sweet Alys, Ben Bolt?

The chicken we met at Bordeaux! In the days of la guerre and the vin ordinaire

When we all were a part of the show. Oh, we're back with the gang now in civvies, Ben Bolt,

And the war's been forgotten, some-

how, But my mind wanders back to sweet

And I wonder who's kissing her now! (She was sweetheart and pal and a peach of a gal

But I wonder who's kissing her now!)

Adjusted Compensation Data

Legionnaires who wish to study the arguments and statistics of adjusted compensation may make use of the following

American Legion National Legislative Committee's letter to senators and representatives, urging passage of Adjusted Compensation Bill, July 8, 1921. Obtainable from the committee, 530-536 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C. "A History of the Adjusted Compensation Legislation," by John Thomas Taylor, Vice-Chairman, American Legion National Legislative Committee. Copies were distributed to posts in October, 1921. Senate Document No. 48, 67th Congress, First Session, containing the President's message urging recommitment of the Ad-American Legion National Legislative

First Session, containing the President's message urging recommitment of the Adjusted Compensation Bill, letters from the Secretary of the Treasury, favorable report of the Senate Finance Committee and complete text of the Adjusted Compensation Bill. Obtainable through your Congressman.

Congressional Record: July 7, 1921, peach by Senator Pittman of Nevada, Congressional Record: July 7, 1921, speech by Senator Pittman of Nevada, pages 3639 to 3641; July 12, 1921, speech by Senator Jones, of New Mexico, pages 3825 to 3831; July 15, 1921, speeches by Senators Walsh of Massachusetts, Pittman of Nevada and Trammell of Florida, pages 3980 to 3985, 3988 to 3989 and 3993 to 3996. If 3980, 3988 to 3989 and 3993 to 3996. If your senator or representative cannot obtain these copies of the *Record* for you, they may be had from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., in which case a charge of twenty-five cents for the three issues must be paid. They are also usually available in public libraries.

Editorials and articles in The American

must be paid. They are also usually available in public libraries.

Editorials and articles in The American Legion Weekly: "Adjusted Compensation: Why and How," July 8, 1921, page 12; "Why I Favor Adjusted Compensation," by Representative Joseph W. Fordney, July 15. 1921, page 3; "Adjusted Compensation and the People" (with official figures of compensation votes in States), July 15, 1921, page 10; "Mr. Harding and Compensation," July 29, 1921, page 10; "The Arithmetic of Compensation," by Senator Porter J. McCumber, August 19, 1921, page 9; "Compensation and a Nation's Honor," by Senator Arthur Capper, September 9, 1921, page 7; "Why I Am for Adjusted Compensation," by Silver Button, November 5, 1921, page 5; "Precedents for Compensation" by David Frisbie, December 9, 1921, page 6; "Compensation—and a Financier," December 23, 1921, page 15; "From a Federal Reserve Banker," December 30, 1921, page 10.



Keep one of these safety brand new revolvers in your home and be fully protected against burglars, thieves and hold up men. It's a terrible fright to wake up in the night—hear noises downstairs or in the next room—and realize your neglect has left you wholly UNPROTECTED.

Buy one of these revolvers and be always fully protected. Handsome blue steel, gun-metal fin-leh. HAS DOUBLE SAFETY and is practically "fool-proof" against accidents. Perfect grip, accurate aim. Rifled barrel, haid rubber, checkered grips, safety lever. Holds 7 cartridges. Small, compact, lies flat 'and will not bulge out pocket. Shoots all makes of Standard Auto Cartridges.

SEND NO MONEY

Order today. Just send your name and address ad say which Automatic you want. No. 463 is 25-calibre. 7-shot, as Illustrated, Big Bargain.
Our price.
No. 3563. Same style as above, only 32-calibre. 7 shots. Big Value.
Our price only.

No. 863 is larger elze, 32-calibre, mil-trary model, automatic 10-shot, extra magazine FREE. Big Value.

GET A SOUVENIR OF THE WORLD WAR

If you dld not get a chance to pick up one of these mous German automatics "over there" here is your chance now. Each gun is brand new.

No. 4563, 25-calibre genuine Mauser.
The only 25-calibre automatic that shoots 10 shots. Blue steel finish.
A real Bargain. Our price only......

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GUARANTEED BRAND NEW GOODS

Don't wait. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed after examination, or money back. Order this bargain today. Write clearly your name, address and the number of the automatic you want to order. Send no cash. We ship by return mail. Pay Postman on arrival our price, plus postage. Send for free catalog.

PARAMOUNT TRADING CO. 34 West 28th St., **New York City**

We Pay \$8 a Day

taking orders for Aluminum Handle Cutlery Set.
Brand New. Handles made of pure aluminum.
Will not hold heat. Can't come apart. Written
guarantee with each set.
You take orders. We
deliver and collect.



PAY YOU DAILY No experience or capital needed. Big money for spare time. Write today for agency and sample.

JENNINGS MFG. CO., Alum. 104 DAYTON, O.

Why Toil at Uncertain Jobs?



When you may be selected for Gov't Railway Mail Clerk. Appointments every state. Expenses paid; va-cation and sick-leave with pay; No strikes or shut-downs; common education sufficient Questions free. — COLUMBUS INSTITUTE, L- 90 Columbus, C.

Shoulders to the Wheel!

Circulation is the basis on which all advertising in periodicals is sold—

The advertiser is interested first of all in how many eyes will see his advertising, for he knows that out of a given number, a certain percentage will be impressed with what he says about his goods, creating a demand that will eventually mean more sales—

And the circulation figures of your Weekly are most important to him for that reason.

Suppose, for instance, that we secured the Lusines of a large national advertiser by telling him that over three-quarters of a million live wire men like you read the Weekly every week—

Then through a long delay in getting in the 1922 membership dues, we are forced to cut off a great many names from our list, and the circulation drops down for the first two months of the year—

What then?

The advertiser simply does not have so many eyes reading his advertising, his results decrease, he grows dissatisfied with our Weekly, and we eventually lose him.

Whose fault is it?

Everybody's-yours perhaps-mine perhaps.

Some slack work here, a little indifference there, membership dues lag, circulation drops, and then the fun begins!



But it doesn't have to occur- Not by any means!

Every department of the Legion can get on its toes-

Every Post in this organization can swing into line-

And every member can do his share in getting his own 1922 membership dues in promptly and prevent the loss of a single reader from our Weekly's roll of subscribers.

You can pretty near bank on the fact that for every subscription we lose or delay in getting in, our advertising will decrease proportionately—

The Advertising Manager, "Buddy in the Barrel" and all the rest of us folks who are out digging for advertising revenue are certainly going to do our share in urging these 1922 dues along, and with us all working together we can make 1922 the biggest year in the history of the Legion, just like 1921 has been—

All together -SHOULDERS TO THE WHEEL!

Our Directory

These Advertisers support us—Let's reciprocate. And tell

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VV Standard Food and Fur Association	
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HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS	

VVVHartman Furniture & Carpet Co....Back Cover People's Furniture Co.....18 "BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm beltef in the value of our magazine—The American Legion Weekly—as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the Weekly—we hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—The American Legion Weekly."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

JEWELRY, INSIGNIA, MEMORIALS VV Burlington Watch Co. V Decorative Arts League. VVV C. K. Grouse Co. V B. Gutter & Sons.	18
VV John Polachek Bronze & Iron CoVV Redding & Co	20
The Musterole Co V Sloan's Liniment	
American Woolen Mills Co. Hart, Schaffner & Marx Vicahn Tailoring Co.	21 4
Wilson Brothers	
Dictagraph Products Corp. V C. B. Drake MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS V Buescher Band Instrument Co.	
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The Globe-Wernicke Co V Typewriter Emporium PATENT ATTORNEYS	
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VV La Salle Extension University	
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SPORTS AND RECREATION Claxo Trick Co V Harley-Davidson Motor Co Hendee Mfg. Co.—Indian Motocycles. Lubbers & Bell.	
STATIONERY AND WRITING MATERIAL VVVEaton, Crane & Pike Co	21
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THEY ADVERTISE, LET'S PATRONIZE V Service Stripe—Awarded Advertisers with Usl Regularly for Over Six Months. VV The Two and VVV Three Stripers are Growing in Number, and the VVVV Four Stripers are Beginning to Appear We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," Issue of February 6, 1920. Readers are requested to report promptly any falling on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in The American Legion Weekly.

Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch). The Advertising Manager, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.

THEY
ADVERTISE,
LET'S
PATRONIZE



COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois 3911-3925 Wentworth Ave.

A complete cooking set in this wonderful combination. Send only the coupon and we ship the set, all charges prepaid. Try it 30 days on free trial, and then if not just what you want, pay nothing and send it back and we'll pay the return postage charges. If you keep it, pay bargain price at the end of 30 days' free trial and it is yours. Mail coupon today.

5 Pieces, Make 11 Utensil Combinations

Pudding Pan
Preserving Kettle
Combination Cooker
Self-Basting Roaster

Tubed Cake Pan
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Strainer or
Colander

Casserole Convex Kettle Steamer Set Corn Popper

368-Page Book

Made of best heavy-gauge aluminum—bright, silvery, beautiful, easy to keep clean, light to handle—guaranteed for life.

This complete set gives you eleven utensil combinations. Outside kettle holds 6 quarts, inside pans 2½ quarts, other utensils in proportion. All highly polished on outside. Sunray finish inside. When not in use all pieces nest together. Takes up little space. Sets on shelf. Bails (or handles) detachable. You must see it and use it to realize what it really is. So send at once.

Order by No. 417DMA6. At end of 30 days' free trial, pay only \$2.75 if you keep it. Shipped from Chicago prepaid.

Total Price Only \$ Pay at End of 30 Days

Yes, yours to use a whole month before you even decide. Not a penny to risk. Sign and mail the coupon and the complete set goes on to you.

BARGAIN CATALOG

5,000 more money-saving Bargainsliketheone shown on this page in furniture, rugs, linoleum, stoves, ranges, silverware, watches, sewing machines, dishes, aluminum ware, phonographs, gas engines, cream separators, etc. Anything sent on 30 days' free trial. Easy monthly payments on everything. Post card or letter brings if free.

5,000 More BARGAINS Like This In HARTMAN'S FREE Catalog "Let Hartman Feather YOUR Nest"

1	THE	HART	MAN	COMPANY,	Chicago,	111.
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Send the 5-piece complete Aluminum Cooking Set No. 417DMA6, all charges prepaid. I am to have 30 days' free trial. If not satisfied, I will pay nothing and ship it back. If I keep it. I will pay your bargain price, \$2.76, at the end of the 30 days' trial. Title remains with you until payment is made.

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Town	State
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